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*Corporations—Withdrawal of Subscription.*—*Hudson Real Estate Co. v. Tower et al.*, 36 N. E. Rep. 680 (Mass.). The defendants subscribed under seal for stock in a corporation. Afterwards the articles of incorporation were executed and officers elected. Before the incorporation was complete, the defendants orally informed the president that if a certain change in the policy of the corporation was made, they would no longer be associates, and would not pay their subscriptions. The change however was made, and the court held that the evidence was sufficient to show a withdrawal of the subscriptions. Also that a subscription for stock in a corporation may be withdrawn before the incorporation, although the associates have incurred obligations on the strength of the subscription.

*Habeas Corpus—Appeal.*—*In re King*, 36 N. E. Rep. 685 (Mass.). Where an insane person has been brought into court on habeas corpus, on the petition of a mere stranger, and a guardian *ad litem* has been appointed for such person, the petitioner cannot appeal from the decision of the court.

*Inconsistent Charges—Presumption as to Effect.*—*People v. Berlin*, 36 Pac. Rep. 199 (Col.). Where in a judge's charge to a jury, portions are conflicting, the jury is presumed to have followed the portion which was erroneous.

*Insurance—Oral Modification of Policy.*—*Laclede Fire Brick Manufacturing Co. v. Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Co.*, 60 Fed. Rep. 351 (Mo.). A corporation, having an insurance policy on seven boilers, subsequently put in two more boilers. These latter, being inspected by the Insurance Company's Inspector, were declared by him to be included in the insurance, if only seven boilers were used at once. One of the new boilers exploded. Held, that the statement of the inspector did not modify the policy.

*Lease—Construction—Removal of Property.*—*Davidson v. Crump Mfg. Co.*, 58 N. W. Rep. 475 (Mich.). The expression "at the end of this term" being the time stipulated in a lease when a tenant must remove his buildings, was held to be a clause of protection of the defendant's rights of removal, entitling the defendant ingress and egress for a reasonable time in which to remove his property.

*Literary Property—Lectures—Incorrect Publication—Injunction.*—*Drummond v. Altemus*, 60 Fed. Rep. 338 (Penn.). Complainant